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and at all first-class news stands
throughout the West.

MR. ARMOUR IS PLEASED, OF
COURSE.

"The new tariff law is the best thing
that ever happened to the business in-
terests of the United States."

Thus over his own signature says
Philip D. Armour.

If you may amend Mr. Armour's
phrase so as to read the new tariff law
is the best thing that ever happened to
the business interests of Philip D. Ar-
mour and men like him we will be able
to agree with Mr. Armour.

Let us have the specifications. The
Dingley bill as it came from the hands
of the Committee on Ways and Means
proposed full protection to the tin plate
industry and more drastically than
hitherto. It forbade the drawbacks to
exporters of imported tin when sent
abroad in the form of coverings for
meats and the like. Mr. Armour did
not propose that the tin plate industry
should be protected in that way. He
desired practically free trade in tin and
he lifted his voice in the chorus of self-
ish interests that make a tariff bill, and
at his word the people at Washington
who are said to represent the whole na-
tion became immediately Mr. Armour's
representatives and the drawback on
tin was restored.

Mr. Armour is a cattle killer, utiliz-
ing, as is proper, the utmost of the
product. For a quarter of a century
the leather manufacturers of the United
States have been permitted free
trade in hides. Under this policy they
have so succeeded that their product
has been sent to all parts of the world
in successful competition with the
manufacturers of boots and shoes and
other forms of leather from any part
of the world. The Dingley tariff bill
put an end to free hides, imposing a
duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem there-
on, but providing that manufacturers of
leather shall have a rebate if they ex-
port these hides in a manufactured
form—that is, Mr. Armour was enabled
to get more from the hide of the crea-
ture he killed, and payment thereof
was to be made by the people of the
United States exclusively, not by the
foreigners, for they were to enjoy free
trade in hides, inasmuch as the leather
manufacturers could have a drawback
if they exported. The price of boots
and shoes will be made dearer to every
man, woman and child in the United
States, and Mr. Armour, like other cat-
tle killers, relatively few in number,
will have the benefit of an increased
domestic price in hides.

Under the tariff act of 1894 glue
stock was free and glue was dutiable at
25 per centum ad valorem. Under the
new tariff, constructed for the benefit of
men of the Armour kind, who are a still
force in legislation, glue stock is still
free and glue, valued at not above 10
cents per pound, is dutiable at 25 cents
per pound; valued at above 10 cents per
pound and not above 35 cents per pound
it is dutiable at 25 per centum ad va-
lorem; valued at 35 cents per pound, 15
cents per pound and 20 per centum ad
valorem. Alibumen was free of duty
under the act of 1894. Mr. Armour
manufactures alibumen. He placed his
orders people who are supposed to
represent the entire people of the United
States, consumers of alibumen as well
as manufacturers, and ordered them
to look out for alibumen. We find it
consequently dutiable at 3 cents per
pound. Dried glue, when soluble, 1 1/2
cents per pound. So with other of the
Armour by-products.

Are these benefits in the tariff bill
benefits also to the laboring interests of
this country? We have not heard that
the wages paid at the stock yards in-
dustries have been increased by reason
of the various advantages which have
been gained to the capital invested in
the stock yards industries.

Therefore, the new tariff law is a good
thing for Mr. Philip D. Armour's busi-
ness interests. It is difficult to necer-
tain where it is a good thing for the
business interests that use alibumen,
that use hides, that manufacture tin or
for the labor interests that are employ-
ed either in the highly protected indus-
tries which Mr. Armour conducts or in
those industries which are taxed for the
benefit of Mr. Armour and men of his
character.

Mr. Armour, immediately from Eu-
rope, says that France and Germany
"are both taking down the wall they
have built up against American prod-
ucts and within a few months our goods
will find a market there which they
have not had for years."

And what sort of a wall have we
erected against German and French
products? The same kind of a wall that
Germany and France have erected
against ourselves. They will no more
take down that wall than we take
down the wall we have erected
against not only their products but the
products of the world.

Mr. Armour and men of his interests
may rejoice in a tariff bill which they
themselves make, but the seventy odd
million people of the United States are
molested and dragged by law into the
further enrichment of men colossal-
ly rich already, and rich through just
methods as the policy of protection pro-
vides for the producer while utterly
neglecting the consumer and the labor
employed in the protected industry—
Chronicle.

WHAT WILL THE DRAINAGE
BOARD DO?

It is about time for the attorneys of
the trustees of the sanitary district to
give their opinion on the subject of the
power of the board to raise \$10,000,000
by taxation of the district for the pur-
pose of creating a deep inner harbor
at Chicago. This subject was submit-
ted to them for consideration some
time ago. A thundering reply was ex-
pected.

But no deliverance on the subject has
emanated from the board's law depart-
ment. It was nearly a month ago that
the subject was said to have been taken
under consideration. The period of
incubation for the expected opinion
must have expired without any result.

Nothing ever was more absurd, in the
first place, than the proposition that,
in addition to the tax and loans of \$35-
000,000 to pay the expense of construct-
ing the sanitary channel, an additional
levy of \$10,000,000 could be made for
harbor purposes.

If the preposterous scheme has been
abandoned it is an evidence of return-
ing common sense on the part of its

authors. The only matter for regret is
that the suggestion of the plan for con-
structing a harbor by local taxation
has given a hint to Congress that may
inspire opposition to a Government ap-
propriation for harbor improvement at
this point. Congress might be likely
to say that if we want a deep harbor
we can tax ourselves to pay the ex-
pense, as some of our own people have
proposed.

DRAINAGE BOARD'S FOOLISH
SCHEME.

The drainage trustees are commit-
ting a gross blunder, which may de-
serve even a more severe name, in their
project to construct water power at
Lockport and Joliet. The Lockport en-
terprise has progressed to the point of
obtaining bids for the work. The
Joliet scheme is still in abeyance,
awaiting the sanction of the Illinois
and Michigan canal officials. The two
undertakings will cost about \$800,000,
and if they are carried through to com-
pletion every cent of the money ex-
pended will have been ditched practi-
cally from the necessities of Chicago.
These water power works are not in
the slightest degree necessary to the
completion of the channel for drainage
purposes, and in fact they may serve
to obstruct the flowage to such a de-
gree that the provisions of the law will
not be violated.

The law says that water shall not be
turned into the new drainage channel
until provision has first been made to
obtain 300,000 cubic feet per minute.
Then, after that, for each 100,000 ad-
ditional inhabitants over 1,500,000 ad-
ditional water to the extent of 20,000
cubic feet must be provided. The
city now contains about 1,700,000 in-
habitants, and by the census of 1900 it
will be fully 2,000,000. Then 410 thou-
sand cubic feet of water per minute
must be passed from the lake into the
channel below Robey street. The drain-
age trustees are straining all their
means to provide the necessary flowage
at the present time, and it is simply
suicidal for them to attempt the
construction of water power works
which will diminish the flowage in the
future. The commissioners should be
making provision for such enlarge-
ment of the South Branch from Lake
street to Robey street as will enable
them to deliver the 410 thousand cubic
feet per minute instead of wasting
their spare money making water power
between Lockport and Joliet. Why
are they not attending to this neces-
sary work? The channel is intended
primarily for drainage purposes. That
feature of its usefulness is the all-im-
portant one and should be disposed of
satisfactorily before a thought is given
to any other aspect of the work.—Trib-
une.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE INVEST-
MENTS.

The leading real estate dealers of Chi-
cago report to The Eagle that solid im-
provement is distinctly noticeable in
the realty market—not a real estate
"boom," but a steady betterment in
sympathy with the prosperity in com-
mercial and industrial lines.

This is one of the surest indications
of returning confidence in the business
world. Real estate as a rule is much
more stable than other lines of invest-
ment. It is the last to decline in a pe-
riod of general depression and among
the last to recover when prosperity re-
turns. Generally speaking, it moves
slowly except during unhealthful pe-
riods of unstable "boom" inflation.

For some time past Chicago real estate
has been at low-water mark and there
is every reason to believe that the
reaction which is now apparent in the
upward tendency inaugurates a long
period of steady improvement. Experi-
ence has shown that such a result may
logically be expected. Chicago has
passed through panics and periods of
financial depression before and judi-
cious investments in real estate at such
times have laid the foundation for
many of the most substantial fortunes
in this city. The crisis of 1873 was
followed by a period of depression
which brought down real estate. When
the reaction came such men as Field,
Lester, Farwell and Crosier invested
heavily in real estate holdings, and the
results abundantly verified their busi-
ness judgment.

Unless all present indications are at
fault another favorable opportunity for
judicious investments in this line is at
hand. The man who has faith in Chi-
cago's future and confidence in his own
business judgment can hardly go astray
in the present realty market.

PROSECUTE THE DOG CATCHERS.

The brutal assaults committed by
two half-intoxicated dog-catchers upon
West Side citizens recently should
arouse the decent people of this city to
compel an overhauling of the whole
dog-catching department and the pro-
secution of the offenders. The conduct
of a uniformed policeman while the as-
saults were being committed is a dis-
grace to Chief Kipley's force.

For protesting against the cruel tor-
ture of a dog which had been dragged
from its owner's doorway, a man was
knocked down with a slingshot, kicked
in the face, and almost stamped to
death.

The captured dog had a little play-
mate, the 12-year-old son of its owner.
Dog and boy had been playing on the
doorstep when the city's servants drove
up and threw a wire noose over the
dog's head. The child tried to raise his
sluggish companion's body so the weight
of it would not hang from the wire and
strangle the animal, and for this the
little fellow received a savage kick in
the side.

A young lady said it was a brutal out-
rage. One of the city's paid ruffians
heard her and reeled forward to wipe
out the stain on his honor when the po-
liceman who had witnessed the whole
affair from the seat of the dog-catchers'
wagon thought it time to intervene, as a
crowd had gathered, and some of the
more enraged were calling for a rope,
so he helped his drunken charges onto
the wagon and the trio drove away.

These men should be run down and
punished, and the department they dis-
grace should be cleaned out. It is no
case for a whitewashing board, but for
an honest and vigorous investigation,
and for a criminal prosecution of the

active participants. It is not only evi-
dence of the political debauchery that
distributes city jobs to ruffians and
things, but it shows a condition that
menaces orderly government. This in-
cident nearly provoked a lynching, and
unless it brings proper punishment and
a reform in the personnel of the pound-
master's underlings a repetition of it
may occur any time a couple of dog-
catchers and a policeman start on a
Sunday spree.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Gov. Tanner announces that he will
not call the Legislature together in spe-
cial session. For this the people of
Illinois will be thankful. There is
nothing to be gained by a special ses-
sion. The Legislature has a chance to
pass a revenue measure and refused
point blank to do so. There is small
hope that it would do any better
if given another trial. The record of
the XLth General Assembly was such
that the people would rather it re-
main a memory than be called into
being again.

Instead of wasting time in special
session talk the reform organizations
would do better to direct their efforts
to electing a General Assembly next
year that will pass decent measures
when they are presented, and refuse
to pass such outrageous ones as the
XLth General Assembly, with Gov.
Tanner's approval, placed upon the
statute books of this State.

NOW THERE'S A GARBAGE TRUST

The Chicago men who expected to bid
on the five-year garbage contracts
claim that Democratic politicians are
manipulating this big contract to their
own private ends and that when the
deal is ended the contract will be safe
in the hands of the trust which controls
the garbage crematories in New York,
Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and
several other large cities.

It is claimed that the politicians who are
influential with the present city admin-
istration have gone East to arrange the
details of the scheme by which the five-
year contract is to be given to the New
York syndicate.

The bids for the five-year contracts
will be opened Sept. 1. Some of the Chi-
cago men who had their bids all ar-
ranged when the Swift administration
tried to let the contracts have torn up
their propositions and insist that they
will not send in any.

They claim that the specifications have
been "put up" against them and that
it would be folly for them to try to
compete with the powerful syndicate
which is already making several hun-
dred a year by taking charge of the
garbage of other cities.

The clause which it is claimed is a
practical barrier to all would-be bidders
except the syndicate is as follows:

"No bid will be considered by the
Commissioner of Public Works which
does not contain a statement showing
the length of time and the places where
in the proposed apparatus has been in
successful operation, and the right and
ability of the bidder to erect, install and
operate the same."

This clause, it is pointed out, de-
mands that the plants be in operation
in more than one place. It also prevents
the installation of any new system of
reduction of cremation. It is also
claimed that, as the syndicate owns a
large number of patents of cremation
apparatus, that it would be very diffi-
cult for an outside bidder to erect a
plant which could be operated suc-
cessfully without being attached by the
syndicate for the infringement of some
of its patents.

During the Swift administration a
bi-partisan ring was made up to man-
ipulate the five-year garbage contract.
This combine had a company all for-
med, and was ready to incorporate under
the Illinois statute. Its directorate
contained the name of almost every
prominent Republican and Democratic
politician in the city. The stopping of
the letting of the contract prevented
this scheme from being put through.
The Democratic politicians, it is claimed,
took a lesson from the bi-partisan
crowd and decided that if the contracts
were a good thing it would be a better
one if kept entirely to themselves, so
they threw the Republicans and Demo-
crats who are outside the combination
out, and began to pull the wires with-
out assistance.

"I am not going to send my bid in,"
said one well-known contractor who
does work in Chicago. "What is the
use? They have fixed everything for
the New York syndicate, and when a
company once gets that contract no one
can ever get it away. It will have the
plant and the wagons ahead of the next
bidders, so that all competition will be
useless. It is the richest plum that
has come out of the city hall in many
a year. Why, if the truth were told,
the company could take that contract
for almost nothing, and then get rich
on the fertilizers and nitrates. I will
not bid against such odds. I do not
know who drew up the specifications,
and I do not make any charges, but
while all the conditions read as pre-
cautions against poor work, they also
are special favors to the Eastern gar-
bage syndicate."

It is understood that it is the inten-
tion of a number of Chicago men to
form a company which will use the
syndicate's methods of reduction, and
that this company will ostensibly se-
cure the contract, build the plant and
dispose of the garbage, while in truth
the Eastern syndicate will run matters
and reap the profits.

STATE STREET BRIDGE DANGEROUS.

State street bridge, heavily freighted
with human lives, may soon topple into
the river. Day and night the murky
waters are eating away the submarine
support of the center pier and the abut-
ments, and a disaster with terrible loss
of life is more than a possibility. The
discovery was made when an examina-
tion of the bridge by the city engineer's
department showed the structure to be
unsafe and badly out of plumb.

It was found that the north end of
the bridge had settled more than three
inches in the last few months, and that
from the toe of the engine house the
bridge was over seven inches out of
plumb. What interested the engineer's

office more than the discovery of the
present condition of the bridge was the
knowledge that it will continue to get
worse and might become a menace to
life and property.

The injury to the bridge has been
caused by the work the United States
Government has been doing in the riv-
er. Before dredging was begun the
channel was but fourteen feet deep,
while the State street, as well as some
of the other bridges, was built on the
basis of a fourteen-foot bottom. Now
the channel at the north end of the
bridge is twenty-one feet deep, while at
the south abutment it is twenty feet
deep. The result has been that not only
has the center pier sunk, but it has
been followed by the north and south
abutments, and the foundations have
been greatly weakened.

The settling of the bridge has not
gone on from day to day without at-
tracting attention. Passengers on the
street cars have wondered why the
jolts they received at both ends of the
bridge were becoming more pronounced
as the days went by, and drivers of
heavy wagons who had good teams
have been more than surprised when
coming off the bridge to run up against
the edge of the abutments and stick.

With pedestrians the sensation is de-
cidedly peculiar. A person walking
across when a heavy wagon is making
the trip is shook until he hardly knows
whether he is afoot or horseback, and
the engineer up in the little house has
long since given up trying to get any
satisfaction out of a newspaper during
the busy hours of the day.

UNJUST TAXATION.

Assessments of 38 Chicago banks in
Assessor Gunning's district show a
gross inequality in the assessment,
which illustrates the whole train of
evils flowing from the illogical and
ridiculous taxation system under which
every Chicago business enterprise has
been suffering for years.

In order that the taxation of the
banks should be fair, giving no one ad-
vantage over any other, it is necessary
that the taxes of all should be levied
on an equal percentage of the added
capital, surplus and profits. Yet so far
from this readily attainable ideal are
the present assessments that they run
all the way from 14.9 per cent of the
capital, surplus and profits to 2.8 per
cent of them, and two banks are not
assessed at all.

It is natural that those assessed
above the customary 10 per cent mark
should cry out against the handicap
that has been placed upon them to the
benefit of their competitors. Yet they
suffer no more, comparatively speak-
ing, than do thousands of other busi-
ness institutions in the city. The con-
dition results from the confused and
disorderly methods of levying taxes in
Cook County, methods which it is to the
interests of the predatory politician to
maintain.

If it be true that any one has made a
"pail of money" by enabling South
Side business men to dodge taxes, an
attorney is said to have boasted of
having done, that phase of the business
is just a corollary of the rest of it. The
farrel non-system of Cook County
taxation invites and rewards rascality
and punishes honesty.

There can never be equitable taxation
in this city until the towns and offices
are consolidated, and they will never
be consolidated while the people leave
the matter to the politicians.

SAD DEATH OF ALFRED HANKINS.

Al Hankins, the well-known sporting
man and owner of fast horses, was
caught in a folding bed on Wednesday
and strangled to death.

Albert Hankins was born at McHenry,
Ill., 55 years ago. In his youth he
learned the trade of a harness-maker.
In 1863 he went to Montana during the
mining fever, and went into mining at
Virginia City. He returned to Chicago
in 1865, but went back to Montana the
same year, and remained at Blackfoot,
Mont., for two years, being interested
in mining, while he conducted a saloon
and clubhouse. From there he went to
Salt Lake City in 1868, and engaged in
similar business. While at Salt Lake
City he joined the Mormon Church.
His next move was to White Pine,
Nev., where he spent the summer of
1868. In that year he returned to Chi-
cago, having gathered a considerable
fortune, and opened a gambling house
or clubhouse, at 57 Dearborn street.
Some time later he moved to 121 South
Clark street, and still later he conducted
the "dinner-pail" game at 154 South
Clark street. This last place he gave
up seven years ago, and since then he
had devoted himself chiefly to his farm
and his racing stock.

Hankins' stock farm of 480 acres
is at Hurlburt, Porter County, Ind.,
where for years he has been a breeder
of racing horses. Five racers are at
present on the farm, and according to
Fremont Moon, his trainer, three are at
the stables of the Harlem track. These
are Goliath, Golden Rod, and Gilt
Edge. Mr. Hankins owned the famous
stallions Aristides and Grounda, and
also Malcomb, the sire of the dam of
Yo Tambien. He has left property val-
ued at \$50,000. He carried no life in-
surance.

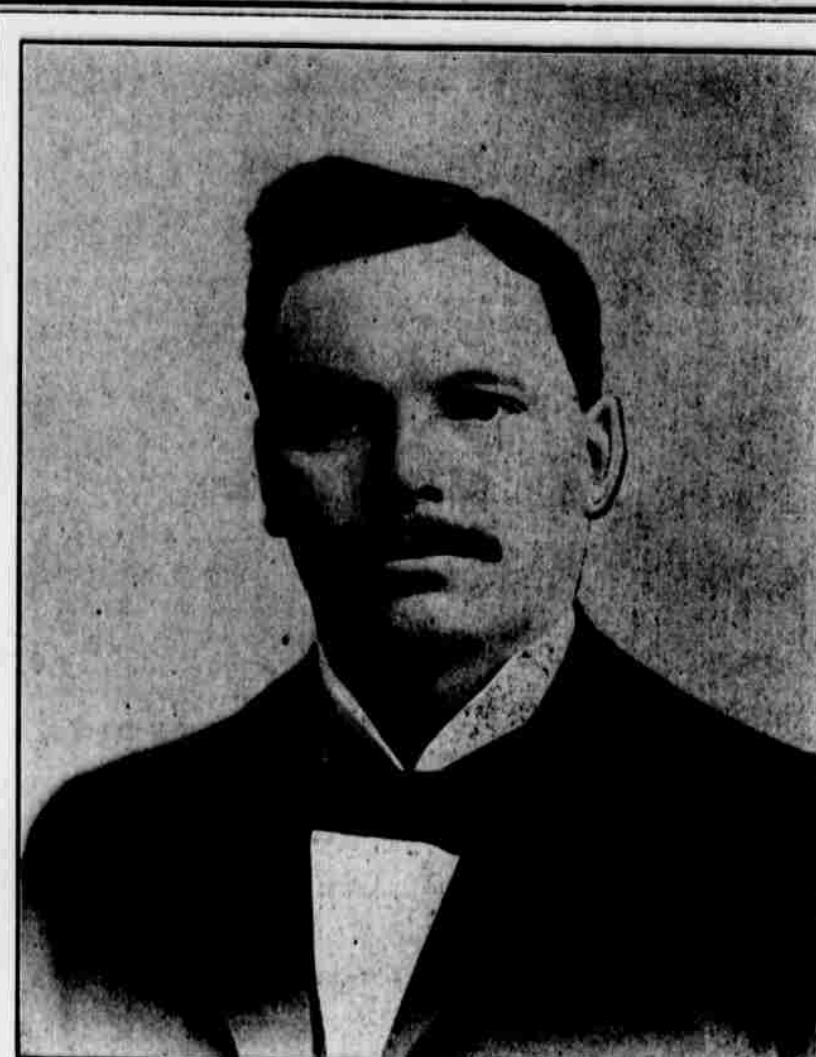
In 1872 Mr. Hankins was married to
Miss Ella Thorpe, of Chicago, who,
with two daughters, Mrs. J. K. Black-
stone and Cora Bell, survives.
No arrangements have yet been made
for the funeral, George Hankins, brother
of the deceased, said that the burial
would be at McHenry, Ill.

EAGLETS.

While alluding to Selon H. Case's in-
famous garment act, a law journal
properly says that the act "is but a step
in advance of the time in the old coun-
try when they allowed the body of a
poor debtor to be taken in execution."
Cases are now before the Supreme
Court in which the validity of the act
is contested.

The School Board investigation of the
McCarthy & Newman "killing in
school ground scandal" has fizzled out
as all School Board investigations gen-
erally do, but—more anon.

Chief of Police Kipley left Tuesday
night for a week's vacation in the Lake
Superior region. He will spend his time



HON. GEORGE P. FOSTER,

The Popular Magistrate at the Harrison Street Station

hunting and fishing, and expects to re-
turn Sept. 1. Assistant Chief of Police
Lewis will be acting chief of police
during Chief Kipley's absence.

Kedzie avenue property owners are
bound to have street car service, and
Andy Graham, the obstructionist, will
therefore be squelched again.

Should Rector and McCarthy make
a dozen combinations, they cannot fool
or hoodwink the people. The voters
care naught for these aldermanic trick-
sters. Hon. D. W. Ackerman will be
the next alderman from the Twenty-
eighth ward if he lives until next April,
no matter whether Rector and McCar-
thy set up the pins against him or not.

The good people of the Nineteenth
Ward are all for Pat Morris for Alder-
man; they propose to elect him, too.

Rivers McNeill can be the next Alder-
man from the Twelfth Ward if he de-
cides to become a candidate for the of-
fice.

Chicago postoffice officials have re-
ceived from the Postmaster General a
new opinion regarding the sending of
dunning postal cards through the mails.
The opinion is by James N. Tyner, as-
sistant Attorney General for the Post-
office Department, in which he states
that a card on which a creditor writes
"Please call and settle account, which is
long past due and for which our col-
lector has called several times," is mail-
able if the words are written without
display. But if are added the words,
"If not paid at once, we shall place with
our law agency for collection," or "If
not paid at once, we shall place the
same with our lawyer for collection," the
card is unmailable. Judge Tyner
says a card to be mailable must not
contain language of a threatening char-
acter or language calculated to reflect
injuriously upon the character or con-
duct of the person addressed.

An investigation in the sewer depart-
ment started recently, and then, like
the McCarthy & Newman "killing in"
School Board investigation, suddenly
stopped. The firm of Gahan & Byrne
was mentioned in connection with the
investigation. Both Mr. Gahan and Mr.
Byrne drew deep water in the Demo-
cratic pool. Commissioner Metcalf
looked into the discovery made in the
sewer department and declared that it
was political buncombe, that the work
was all right, and the talk stopped by
his order.

Cook County is sure to have its as-
sessed valuation raised by the State
Board of Equal